The Evening Times

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1899.

How Long Will Otis Last?

Following well-established precedents it is now about time for President McKinley to cable a few more expressions of esteem and confidence to General Otis at Manila. Such action is clearly suggested by the universal execration of that officer displayed by the volunteers returning from the Philippines. Whether these boys hall from Pennsylvania, from Nebraska, or from Utah, the story they tell is identically th same. One and all denounce the Governor General as an incompetent old granny, who never moves from the luxurious palsee in which, some of them say, he is rapidly growing rich. They sneer at his ignorance of the country, over which he has kept them fighting, and frequently retreating in the hour of victory. They curse his cold indifference to the needless hardships to which his idiotic campalgaing has subject ed thum, and they mannimously declare that the Pilipinos, who openly lough at Otle. will never be subdued while he remains in scommand at Marsha.

In these circumstances it must be evident to the dullest comprehension that words of comfort are due from the Administration to the pet of the Adjutant General's office. It would be reprehensible in the extreme not to put the stamp of White House disapproval on a sentiment already widely entertained throughout the country and voiced afresh by every homing soldier. The public and the common culisted men should be made to feel that whatever deal Otis and Denby are engaged in for account of their superiors is not to be interfered with by a curious, prying, and dissatisfied press, or angry and bowling masses.

The Fever Under Control.

We could not have more encouraging A great light appears to have burst upon danger of its spread. So completely has the scourge been brought under scientific the past forty-eight hours and not a death of those infected during the same period. Governor Woodfin gives a most encourdeclaration that "everything is quiet and

, the spirits of the men are way up." quarantine officers of no community ed out, and with knowledge of that safeguard there should be not the slightest panicky feeling at Washington or other lease its official grip upon Alger. points in this region.

Spain Hunting for Scapegonts.

The Spanish commanders who surren dered Cuba before a fair test of their ability to regist was made, are now attempting to shift responsibility from one to another. General Toral, who was in command at Santiago, proclaims his entire irresponsibility for that capitulation, and for it blames former Captain General Blanco. The latter emphatically denies that he advised the surrender, declares that he always favored the utmost resistance, and places the blame on the government at Madrid. He says that after he telegraphed General Toral the terms of the American proposals without instructions, he learned that these proposals had already been accepted at Madrid.

From the American view-point Blance has the better of the argument. It is evident, however, that there is a disposition in the present Spanish ministry to lay the whole responsibility of Spain's miserable failure in Cuba upon Blanco. The cause of this cannot easily be understood on this side of the Atlantic when it is known that there has been a complete change in the Spanish cabinet since the war. Americans are aware that Blanco wanted to fight to the last ditch. They are also now aware that his defence would have been stubborn and would have prolonged the conflict several months if he had not been overruled at Madrid. The flower of his army was within the circle of powerful defences around Havana when Santiago was surrendered and peace negotiations were started. He could have held out at Havana for an indefinite time, as it has been learned that his commissary was very well supplied despite the fact that star- Jennings Bryan had a voice and a vote in vation was staring in the face the tens of thousands of non-combutants inside the Stone was invested with the full authority

He had the means to stand a long siege, which would have cost us quite as much

not have been taken by assault, even with the combined land and naval forces, without an enormous sacrifice of men. Of course, it would have been forced to surrender in the end through the slow processes of a siege, but not until Blanco's army had made a defence that would have occupied a conspicuous place in history. It was for the opportunity to do this that Blanco was contending with a fatalism that does credit to him as a soldier, but that reflects not any upon him as a strate-This quality doubtless was responsible for the most fatal mistake be made in the campaign. That was the peremptory ordering of Cervera to make a dash to certain death with the flower of the Spanish navy. If he had permitted Cervera to remain in Santiago harbor, at a safe distance from Schley's guns, Toral could have held out much longer, and it is not beyond the bounds of reason to believe that Shafter's strong inclination to retreat and awalt the arrival of re-enforcements would have oversome the advice of Wheeler, Breckinridge, and Lawton to push the fighting. It is not impossible that this might have changed the whole history of the Cuban campaign and given Spanish valor a higher standing than it is likely to have in the record of the war which will be read by posterity.

Discontent in Jamaica.

The probabilities are that we shall soon be hearing loud talk of annexation from the Island of Jamaica, the inhabitants of which have such a good opinion of then selves that they imagine this country would willingly exchange the Phflippines for them. As a matter of fact, we would not take Jamaica with its savage Maroons and its no less undesirable mangrel population in the lowlands as a gift; but the islanders are hard to convince on that

They certainly are exasperated against the mother country! Needing money very hadly they naturally turned to England for The canny Mr. Chamberlain arranged the matter for them, and provided for an adequate loan, but attached a string to it providing for surrender of the colonial astitution. As a crown colony, directly under control of the imperial authorities, Jamaica and its unruly inhabitants might be kent in order. As an autonomous dependency it has not been celebrated for cace and good government for many years.

But the brown and ginger colored Britons who live on the island and play at parliament and such things, vigorously resent this attempt to take from them the toy of self-government, and, so far, refuse to be saved from bankruptcy at any such price Perhaps they may change their minds on the subject after finally learning how absointely opposed the people of this country would be to their coming under its flag.

The Columbia's Accident.

The accident to the new cup defender disquieting if not discouraging. The age topmast snapped while the Columbia was under high speed in a trial race off Newport and in a twinkling the steel mainmust was broken off at a point less than one-third of the way from the hounds down to the deck.

The only encouraging feature of the incident was the excellent discipline displayed by the Columbia's crew throughout the ordeal, and the alacrity and skill with which all hands met the emergency. This shows intelligent organization, which is a factor of nearly as much importance in the work sheed as most and rigging. On this score the English challenger's record is not as good as the Columbia's. An arcident befell the Shamrock some time ago of more serious significance than that to the Columbia. The foreigner, it will be remembered, was grounded in well-known waters on one of her initial trials. If the crew which was then abourd is the one which is to sail her in the race, and particularly if the same hard is at the helm. there is good reason to believe that the Columbia will have an advantage in the important matter of intelligent direction and superior organization of crew.

Pingree Is Improving.

news of the yellow fever situation than Potato Pingree. He now sees that his idol that which came from Hampton last night. Alger is the victim of "the venal press." There is every indication that the outbreak | He thinks that "the copidity of politicians is now under thorough control, the natural | high and low" had something to do with inference being that there is not the least | the undoing of the tincarrion man, but "a mean-spirited and unscrupulous press carried on a campaign of deliberate misrepremanagement that there have been no new sentation and lies" which resulted in diprostrations in the Soldlers' Home during vesting Alger of official title and emoluments. Wherefore Pingree concludes that "the institution most dangerous to our form of government is the newspaper." and aging summary of the situation in the he cries "Down with it!" In this diagnosis of the situation Pingree displays a better insight than he has hitherto given sign view of this condition at Hampton of possessing. Of course the press was the there should not be the least dread in any instrument of Alger's undoing. It exposed quarter of the spread of the disease. The his incompetency and laid bare the rottenness in the War Department under his tishould, of course, relax, their rigid sur- tular control. This gave rise to the demand veillance until the plague is entirely stamp- of the people for his dismissal. And by the same token, it was this which caused "the cupidity of politicians high and low" to re-

Pingree is to be felicitated upon his recognition of a situation that is plain and simple. If he continues to progress we can hope that after awhile his offactories will become sufficiently sensitive to detect the bouquet of embalmed beef.

Interpreting Stone's Declaration. Some of the party leaders in New York and elsewhere seem to be putting a wrong interpretation upon the declaration of former Governor Stone, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee that "the Democratic party henceforth must maintain its individuality."

It may be well to remind those who are perhaps interpreting the pronouncement as probably indicating a change of course, as well as a change of association, that Governor Stone made the declaration after authority had been delegated to him in due form to start the machinery of the party organization to work preparatory to the campaign of 1960. It is important to keep in mind the fact that this authority came not from the element that would change the party's course, but from those who would hold it straight to that pursued in 1896. It is fair to infer from the circumstances which preceded the declaration as well as from the Missourian's record and associations, that he meant simply to relieve the party organization of burdens which it should not carry, and to divest past allies of the remotest claim to th right to speak authoritatively of party intentions or requirements. If this was not all the Missourian meant, then it is ob vious that no greater significance than that of the expression of private opinion should be attached to his utterance.

This view of the case is strengthened by the circumstance that the Hon. William the meeting of the committee when Mr. of chairman pending the absence from the

country of Senator James K. Jones. The picia fact seems to be that those who ood and considerably more treasure than are interpreting the vice chairman's dec-

it would have cost Spain. The city could laration as signifying a determination of the organization to so steer the machiner; as to modify the Chicago platform in 1900 are reckoning without their host. His firm adherence to the principles of the Chicago platform was one of the reasons for investing Mr. Stone with authority to neak for the committee Plain fact numper two seems to be that he was author Democracy does not intend to consult the vishes of purblind bolters any more than t intends to consult the desires of blatant Populism or half-hearted Republicanism in its future activities.

There is a lot of sense in the remark of Senator Perkins that we do not need to bother about arbitrating the American Alaskan boundary. He says that the British Hudson's Bay Company once leased the erritory in dispute from Russia. As the Hudson's Bay Company was practically a British institution, under its home diplomatic control at the time, that would be sufficient to settle the question of possession.

It might be suggested to the amiable Dominicans in New York who say that Heureaux's murder was not a crime, but only a signal that the government was about to change, that the shooting of two of the assassins was not intended as a punishment, but only as a signal to let the gentlemen most interested know that they were dead.

It has remained for the enlightened Pingree to discover that the secret enemy behind the guns that knocked Alger off the War Department limb consisted of the "army contractors," and people of that fik. Probably for lack of time the potato statesman has not illuminated us with the facts of the case in detail. He should do so at once. There is nothing the public would so much like to hear as the particulars oncerning what Alger did to the contractors to make them hate him. Did he ring in tough old steers from his ranche on them as suckling calves, or what?

CROP CONDITIONS IN SPAIN.

Wheat Lacking in Quantity and Heavy Demands for Sugar. The State Department has received from

Mr. Mertens in charge of the consular agency at Valencia, a report to the effect that the wheat crop throughout Spain has been very poor this year.

During the month of May 8,000 tons were imported from Russia, 5,000 tons from the United States, 4,000 tons from France, and 18:000 tons from other countries, namely British India, South America, and Australia (a trial shipment of 1,000 tons from the last-named country). During the first five months of the year 109,000 tons have been imported. Mr. Mertens continues: "The sugar question is still unsolved. The demand is great and the home fac-

the defining as great and the home lat-tories cannot supply the market in spite of the strongly protective tariff. In all about 6,600 tons were imported during the period of 1899 under consideration, against some 4,600 tons last year. Foreign refined notwithstanding the high duty, can compete with the Spanish home

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.) ple of the United States know as well as those of Great Britain the distinction avolved in raising a man from knighthood to the sch an elevation more than those of the United States, but both countries will be gratified that it has been accorded to Sir Julian Paumerfote. He seventy-one years old. He has been for ten years the representative of Great Britain to the Government of the United States. His promotion comes as a consequence of the skill and efficiency with which he has discharged his duties to his Government in this Republic. The promotion is preceded by his service at The Hague Conference, where the delegates from Great Britain have united with those from the United tates on public matters. The new honor will a followed by his retirement from active service to well-earned rest, amid circumstances to make sure with dignity meritedly and agreeably inent. The friendships which Sir Julian Pauncefore has formed in the United States con rise the best public men of all departments, as well as members of the art, literary, scientific, and historical societies of the Union By what name he will be known in the peerage unsive, and will, therefore, be shared by his children.

A Chance for Dr. Sternberg.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.) We see great possibilities for Sternberg in this ellow fever outbreak at the Virginia soldiers' home. It will be remembered that some two ago Stemberg took occasion to announce that he knew more about vellow fever than does Dr. Sanarelli, who has been regarded by the medical profession as the foremost authority upon that discuse. Here, then, is Sternberg's opportunity ready made for him. He was admittedly a dismal failure in the muitation of camps and in to that of the lamented Eagan in point of undesirability. But here is an opportunity for him to play his long suit. Let him tackle the yellow fever situation in person. At last accounts he hadn't heard of the appearance of the disease, which is not remarkable considering that Sternberg never hears of anything until everyone else knows of it. But eventually he will acquire the desired information. Then let him move upon the soldiers' home and squelch the yellow It is his great opportunity to show that, though he knows nothing about anything else, he at east possesses some knowledge of yellow fever.

Nasmyth's Astronomical Work.

(From the London Glube.)

After Nasmyth had made a large fortune by the invention of his celebrated steam hammer, he returned to Hammerfield, in Kent, where he devoted himself with great energy to the study of astronomy. Many of the instruments he used are to be sold by anction this week, including a large 50-inch reflector, built by Nasmyth, and according to his own ideas, in 1850. It is a unique example of its kind, and shows great ingenuity in providing for the convenience of the observer. It is remarkable what results Nasmyth, who was quite devoid of mathematical knowledge and had no practical training in astronomy, was able to achieve at Hammerfield, which in his day became a center of scientific interest, and the various instruments to be sold naturally possess a more than ordinary interest.

Stopping Bull Pights at Arles. (From the London Globe.)

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Stopping Bull Fights at Arles.

(From Sie London Chronicle.)

At last, it seems, there is a fair chance of bull fights being put a stop to at Arles. The last which took place there, the other day, led to so strong a protest on the part of the majority of the women present that it will probably be a long time before another exhibition of this sort will take place in this ancient arena. It seems that on this occasion no fewer than three horses were done to death in the most horrible cfroundances. Mmc. Fractic Mistral, the wife of the famous poet, rose in her seat and loudly denounced the spectacle "as inhuman and barbarous in the extreme." A few years ago she would have been hissed, but now she was applianded to the echo, and as a result nearly every woman imecho, and as a result nearly every woman im diately afterward left the arena.

Austrian Moslem Soldiers' Widows

(From the London Chronicle.)

It may not be generally known that the army of one other European power than Turkey has to face the difficulty of dealing with polygamous soldiers. The Austrian recruits from Bosnia, being mostly followers of the Prophet, indulge in a plurality of wives. Tommy Atkins and his matrimonial relations occasionally give some trouble to the authorities, but what would happen if permission to "marry on the strength" signified the privilege of possessing half a donen convorts? In the new regulations just issued by the War Office at Vienna there will be found some currious clauses dealing with this awayard subject. If on, the death of a Mahometan soldier several duly authenticated widows put in claims for a pension, it is enacted that the amount to which one Christian widow would be entitled shall be divided among them. Should the deceased leave behind him children by his different spouses, the wives are to "pool" their offspring as one family. (From the London Chronicle.)

MR. M'KINLEY'S VACATION.

Enjoys an Early Stroll in Con pany With Dr. Rixey. Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y., lug. 3.—The President evidently intends to make up for being housed yesterday, for he was cut at 9 o'clock walking about

the grounds in company with Dr. Rixey. Mr. McKinley last evening received official notification of the death of Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and through Secretary Cortelyou, expressed great regret, stating that his gal-lantry in the Philippines was so marked as to command special mention by his su-perior officers. The President expressed deep sympathy with the family of Colonel Hawkins and with the men of the regi

C. C. Shayne, of New York, and former Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, arrived last evening. The President intends to drive to evening. The President intends to drive to the golf links to witness the handicap this

MRS. PEROT AGAIN IN COURT. Her Second Arraignment on

Charge of Abduction. London, Aug. 3.-Mrs. Letitia Perot, of Baltimore, who is in custody here on extradition proceedings, charged with having abducted her own daughter Gladys from the guardianship of her father-in-law, William H. Perot, was again arraigned Foreign Office. In the meantime she was eleased on the same ball that was furpished at the time of her first arraign

ment a week ago. Mr. Newton Crane has been retained for the prosecution. There was a large number of Americans in the court room when Mrs. Perot step-ped into the dock. She was looking well and appeared to be very cheerful. Her daughter remained in the rear of the court room with her brother, a lady friend of Mrs. Perot, and Captain Blood. The child's grandfather was present with Mr. Hobson of the United States Embassy. When Mr. Perot entered the court room he walked directly to his granddaughter, shook hands with her, and handed her a sealed letter. Gladys, who seemed to be frightened at the separation from her mother, did not respond to the greetings of her grandfather but nestled closer to the side of her uncle and went silently When Mrs. Perot was released from the dock she went immediately to the child and kissed her. The girl seemed delighted at having her mother with her again.

INDIANS KILLING MINERS.

merican Prospectors in Mexico Believed to Be in Danger. Mexico, Mexico, Aug. 3 .- News from the ower Yaqui River county is that roving

bands of Indians are killing both Mexicans

and Americans. Fears are expressed for the safety of the large number of American prospectors who have been pouring into the Sierra Madre Mountains during the last year.

Signs of the present trouble became apparent on July 22, and Chief Tetabiate, always peaceably inclined, ordered the tribe to remain quiet, and directed that five of the principal disturbers be shot. The Indians fell upon their chief and beat him to death with clubs, and then a large band massacred fifty soldiers in the barracks at Bacum, killed Carlos Hale, a prominent merchant of Guaymas, and went down the

river, taurdering and plundering. General Lorenzo Torres, with only two hundred men, marched from Potan to Ba-cum, and threw himself on the Yaquisbattle was waged for two days, in which forty Yaquis and eleven soldiers perished. The Yaquis were pushed back toward the mountains, and on the third day an-other light took place in which forty-three Yaquis and four chiefs were killed. The Yaquis were dispersed and driven further to the hills.
About fifteen hundred State troops were

obilized and pursued the Yaquis into the mountains. The Yaquis took positions on the peaks of Cuestailia, and the latest report is that a battle was fought on July 29 and that the troops were gaining advanhalf.

The present outbreak was precipitated rgely by the rush of prospectors to the untry thrown open in 1898 by treaty.

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

General Destruction Wrought by the Wind and Heavy Hall. Rockville, Md., Aug. 3 .- One of the most destructive rain, hall, and wind storms ever experienced here passed over this county yesterday afternoon. The reports which com in this morning show that damage to the corn crops, beautiful oak trees. hay stacks; and dwelling houses, and windmills has been very considerable in all the

lower sections of this county. Between this point and Avenel large oak trees were blown across the road, making traffic impossible. A team of four horses owned by Mr. Lum Bell was frightened by a falling tree and ran away, colliding a barbed wire fence and cutting the lead

orses very severely.

At Forest Glen large onk trees were dismal faiture in the sanctation of camps and in dealing with the typhoid epidemics at Chicka-mauga and Montauk Pont. His division hos-pitals were not exactly brilliant successes. In short, the record of Sternberg is second only twisted from the trunks and many wind At Kensington the east gable end of the "Montgomery Press" office was blown eight or ten inches out of plumb, many bricks falling from their places, leaving the ouilding in a very precarous condition. Many windmills were demolished at this point. At Sandy Springs, this county, a severe hall storm did much damage to the corn crops and injured a number of peo-

ROBERT BONNER'S LAST WILL His Fortune Bequenthed to His Chil dren and Grandchildren.

New York, Aug. 3.-Robert Bonner's for tune is to go to his children and grandchildren. His will, which was executed on June 26 last, ten days before he died, was filed for probate yesterday. While no mention is made as to the value of the estate, it is known to be large. Mr. Bonner appoints his sons. Robert Edwin and Frederic Bonner, executors, and his daughter, Emma Jane Forbes, wife of Francis Forbes, executrix. They are not required

to give bond. Mr. Bonner gives to his daughter. Emma Jane Forbes, the house No. 8 West Fifty-sixth Street, together with its contents, excepting manuscripts. To his daughter and to his son Frederic he leaves equally the stable property, Nos. 9 and 11 West Fifty-sixth Street. His farm of 113 scree, near Tarrytown, he bequeathes to his sons, Robert Edwin and Frederic, in equal shares, as tenants in common. He also gives to these two sons all his manuscripts

and letters. The residue of the estate, including real and personal property, is left as follows: One-fourth each to his children, Mrs. Forbes and Robert and Frederic Bonner, and the remaining fourth to be held by the executors in trust, the income to be applied to the support and education of his two grandsons, Robert Allen and Lawrence Kip Bonner, sons of Andrew Allen Bonne deceased. They are to receive the princi-pal when they reach the age of twenty-one. Mrs. Bonner discharges his children from all debts owed to him by them.

Ferdinand Schumaker Wedded. Akron, Ohio, Aug. 3 .- The Akron friends and relatives of Ferdinand Schumaker, the one time oatmeal king, were surprised to receive a telegram from him announcing receive a telegram from him announcing his marriage in San Francisco yesterday to Miss Mary Jipperlen, daughter of Dr. Adolph Jipperlen, a resident of Cincinnati. Mr. Schumaker, Miss Dora Schumaker, his niece, and Miss Zipperlen have been traveling together in California for several weeks. No the in Akron had any intimaton that a marriage was contemplated.

ARRIVALS FROM PORTO RICO Discharged Soldlers and Civilian

Employes on the McClellan New York, Aug. 3.-The United States transport McCalla arrived this morning from Porto Rico after a round trip of nineteen days from New York. The transport sailed from New York July 16 and stopped at San Juan, Porto Rico, sailing from that port July 22, ran to Santiago, where she anchored in the open bay thirty-six hours. At Santiago the passengers and crew were not permitted to land. The peasengers who came on board had been quarantined ten

days.

They were placed upon a quarantine detention vessel and held five days. No illness appeared among them and they were transferred to detention vessel No. 2, and they have been detention to the property of the second of t there held for an additional period of days before they were permitted to em-bark. General Wood, the Governor of San-tiago, enforces this regulation rigidly, thus preventing the embarkation of yellow fever exposed passengers. The transport sailed for New York July 26, stopping at Gibara on the way, sailing from the latter port on July 29. Her five days' period of quaran-tine will expire this afternoon when she will be permitted to go to her wharf. The transport brought sixteen cabin, twenty-two second, and sixty-five strerage passen-gers, the latter being discharged soldiers, civilian employes, and others. Among the cabin passengers from San Juan were Lieu tenant Cusack, Fifth United States Cavalin the Bow Street police court today and ry, and family; Drs. Collins, Walter Cox. remanded for another week pending the arrival of the papers in her case at the Foreign Office. In the meantime she was and Profs. J. A. Aguero and H. V. Galon teachers in Porto Rican schools.

QUARRELING IN THE CHOIR.

Prominent Colored Man Assaults n Female Vocalist.

Altoona, Pa., Aug. 3.-George W. Coleman, president of the Westmoreland Afro-American League, and a politician of national repute among colored men, who was Mr. McKinely's private messenger during the President's term as Governor of Obio, is in jail at Greensburg on a charge of aggravated assault and battery.

Coleman sings in the choir of the African was Mr. McKinely's private messenger M. E. Church, and so do Mrs. George Washington Dorsey and her daughter. Mrs. Dorsey has objected to Coleman's attentions to her daughter, and when she saw the two whispering together during services Tuesday evening she lost her tem-per and dealt Coleman a blow over the head with her unbrella. This angered Coleman so that he loosened the teeth and cut the eye of his prospective mother

The whole choir soon became involved in the melee, and the congregation stood on the seats to get a better view of the free fight. Pastor Tompkins closed his Bible and roared to the sexton to turn out the lights. Peace came with sudden darkness and lasted until the interested parties could reach the squire's office, where cross-suits on all sorts of charges were brought.

COMPTROLLER DAWES' REPURT. Interesting Statistics Concerning the Country's Insolvent Bunks.

interesting of recent years. The reports of several of the division chiefs have already been submitted to the Comptroller. One of the most interesting features of the Comptroller's statement will be the statement on insolvent banks. It will show that since the last annual report of the Comptroller twenty-nine receiverships have been closed out under the immediate supervision of the office in this city. The liabilities of these twenty-nine banks amounted to \$17,493,265. Their aggets were collected, sold, or compromised under the order of courts and the proceeds distributed in dividends to the creditors of the banks. Eight of these institutions paid 100 per cent and interest and the others averaged 55 per cent in dividends. The average time required for winding up their affairs was two years and a half. Three of the twenty-nine banks re-sumed business and one went into volun-tary liquidation.

Fewer banks were placed in the hands of receivers for the fiscal year ended June 30 than in any recent period and a greater number of receiverships were closed out than at any other time in the history of the office. The twenty-nine insolvent banks were not confined to any one section of the

BURNING UP A GENERAL.

A Soldier's Experience With a Camp-fire in Cuba. years." It was Johnson who solved the "Phan

(From the New York Tribune.) friend; "no, you certainly never told me

a brigadler general of volunters. Our reg-iment was in his brigade, and this hap-pened one night in June when I was on headquarters guard. 'Headquarters' was a big name for a pretty poor place. There wasn't even a tent, and the general and his aide, a lieutenant, were bivouscking by a fire, with nothing but some empty boxes to sleep on-not the softest kind of bed. It grows awfully cold, you know, as soon as the sun goes down, in Cuba, and the dew chills you to the bone. That night was cooler than usual, and I was shivering as I built up the campfire. Because of that, I suppose, I made it good and big. General I suppose, I made it good and big. General Miles and the lieutenant lay down on their boxes and went to sleep, and when the fire was well started I went on my post, a hundred yards or so away. After I had been there for perhaps half an hour, walking up and down trying to kep warm, I heard commotion in the camp. General Miles was shouting, 'Sentry! Sentry!' at the top of his voice. I rushed up as fast as I could, but even before I got there I saw what the trouble was. You never laid eyes on such a roaring old campfire. The sentral was kicking at the boy that had general was kicking at the box that been his bed

'D-n it, man!' he said, as I came up, "'D—n it, man!' he said, as I came up.
what are you trying to do—burn me up?
You've got too much fire here altogether!'

"Nobody could help agreeing with him
on that point. The end of his box was
blazing, and his clothes were fairly
scorched. The heat had waked him up just
before he actually caught fire himself. I
hustled around and stamped the fire out
where it had spread beyond bounds, and
when I got that done I apologized as well
as I knew how. The lieutenant was on the as I knew how. The lieutenant was on th other side of the fire, and the wind kept the blaze away from him. He was sitting up, with his back toward us, so that the general couldn't see him laugh, but his shoulders were shaking well. Ther but his shoulders were shaking well. There was a funny side to it, of course, but it might have been serious for me. It looked like the careless trick of a recruit, instead of the work of a man who has been in the army as long as I have. The general was very good about it, and no matter how cold it was, I was more moderate in my campfires after that."

Cost of a Great Scientific Report.

Cost of a Great Scientific Report.

(From the London T legraph.)

The report of the Challenger expedition, a copy of which has just been presented to Dr. Namen by his friends and admirers in England, is one of the most remarkable publications ever learned, though, unless great advance has been made since the last report of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, it can hardly be said to be financially one of the most successful. The report shows that the office expended on printing, paper, lithography, hinding, etc., nearly £00,000, and that in one way and another this enterprise has cost over £88,000. The work is bound up in forty-seven large quarto volumes, containing £7,600 pages of letterpressind £,062 lithographic and chromo-lithographic plates. According to the latest account the sales of the work, which had cost £89,000, had amounted to something over £18,000. That stationery office report, however, though it is the latest to be had, is dated so far back as 1890, and business may have looked up a little since then. At all events, here is one more copy gene off.

INCENSED AGAINST OTIS.

Hore Indignant Complaints San Francisco, Aug. 3.-General Shafte would soon dispossess himself of the idea that only the "riffraff and skulkers" are complaining against General Otis' conduct of the Manila campaign were he a civilia: and could go among the officers and men returning from the front and hear the views they express. Few of the officers will make open attacks on their superiors, but give to one of them a pledge that his remarks are not to be published and ther ask his candid opinion of Otis and the campaign and he at once launches into a bit

ter assault upon the commanding officers They declare the war as conducted up to late to be the flattest kind of a failure, and they insinuate that Otis is purposely prolonging it for his private gain, or, if not that, he is the most incompetent man that ever wore the shoulder straps of an American officer.

Here are some interviews from Pennsyl

ania, Nebraska, and Utah soldiers: Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, Tenth Penn sylvania: "The regiment is in excellent ondition. We have been kept busy in Manila and every one of the soldiers acquitted himself nobly. I have no comment to make concerning the management of the campaign, nor any word of complaint against General Otis. I know the men feet bitter toward the general. They were anxlous to fight long before the insurrection. They chaled under restraint and what they considered dilatory tactics. The Filipinos were insolent, and under orders our men

had to submit to it calmly,
"A Filipino barber, for instance, would get a commission in Aguinaldo's army then strut through our lines insolently in sulting everybody, officers as well as pri-vates. This embittered the men, natu

rally." S. M. Gibson, Company E, Tenth Penn situation.

Charles Henley, Company E. Tenth Pennsylvania. "The soldiers are of the firm opinion that Otis would rather pro-long the war than end it. They be seve that he is willing to continue in his present position, as he is growing rich and lives in luxury. It is possible in many ways for him to advance his own financial inter ests.

A BLIND FOX HUNTER

Remarkable Exploits of Tom John son, of Jessamine County, Ky. (From the Augusta Chronicle.)

Near Nunday's Landing, among the cliffof Jessamine county, is the modest home of "Tom" Johnson. Since early youth Johnson has been blind, but notwithstanding this fact he is one of the most enthus astie fox hunters in the State. Often he follows his hounds alone among the Kentucky River cliffs, going at a gallop that one with keen vision would not dare imitate, and, although he has been doing the Country's Insolvent Banks.

The forthcoming report of Comptroller of the Currency Dawes will be one of the most in the cliffs, and when he comes to a very dangerous point he dismounts, takes hold of his horse's tail, and the animal guides him to safety. A short time ago a party of hunters from

Madison and Garrard countles came here and, with the loci hunters, spent several nights chasing the fox. Johnson was with them, and on the second night they lost their bearings, became separated, and none of them except Johnson was able to make their way out of the cliffs that night. The following day three of the hunters came together at Wolf's Point. Much apprehen-sion was felt for the blind man; and they decided to go to his home, several miles away, to learn of him. They did so and found him seated on the veranda playing

the violin.

Johnson owns several fine hounds and frequently trades dogs, and gets the best of it about as often as he is worsted, he possessing the wonderful ability of telling by touch the animal's good qualities, the color of the coat and the number of soot; It is now the intention to carry on internation on the body, and he can always tell his dogs from the others by feeling of them. Years ago Philip Harrison, an old hunter, died in this country, and in his will be be-queathed his foxhorn to Colonel Jack Chinn, of Harrodsburg. A few weeks ago Johnson rode over to Colonel Chinn's and the dog. He attempted to rescue his property, the horn was shown him. He had hardly but was faring hally until the dog nimed fook taken it in his hands when he exclaimed:
"Why, this is Phil Harrison's o'd horn. and I haven't seen it before in twenty-fiv

tom Fox" mystery that for many months soldier who has not yet recovered from the wound he received at El Caney, "how near I came to burning up a brigadier general in Cuba last summer?"

"Burning him "no" and the counties. Week in and week out this iox left the dogs a merry dance, but each night, after running the dogs nearly to death, its trail would be lost in the bloom of this and other counties. Week in and week out this iox left the dogs a merry dance, but each night, after running the dogs nearly to death, its trail would be lost in the bloom of the counties. "Burning him up?" repeated the soldier's trall would be lost in the bluegrass pasture in the Poor Nick neighborhoot. Johnson heard of this and sent word that he wanted to hunt the phantom, so a hunt "Well, the officer that I came near fin-ishing was General Miles-Col. Evan Miles, of the First Infantry, you know, but Washington, and Anderson counties congregated near Ebenezer Church with the

pick of their packs, determined to give the phantem the run of his life. Reynard was jumped at 8 o'clock at night, and after traversing many miles of country with the dogs in hot pursuit he reached the pasture at 12 o'clock, and there as before, his trail vanished. Johnson, mounted on a fine saddle-horse, led the chase, and reaching the pasture he heard the tinkling of several bells and was told that a flock of fifty sheep were grazing in the same pasture. "That explains it," ex-claimed the sightless Johnson; "you will find Mr. Fox on the back of one of those sheep." And such proved to be the case. sheep." And such proved to be the case. Upon becoming tired the sly animal would strike for the pasture, mount the back of one of the Cotswolds and take a ride, thus

CURRENT HUMOR.

Useless Prohibition. (From the Berlin (Md.) Herald.) Father—Now, don't you sak me mostler qu.s. ion. Little boys should not be so inquisitive. Son—What's "inquisitive?"

The Appailing Small Boy.

(From Harper's Bazar.)

"Pa," said Willie, "may I ask just one more uestion before I go to bed?"

"Yes, my boy; what is it?"
"If Pd been your brother would I have been your uncle?"

Deliberate Sharks. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"You villagers seem to be a rather deliberate lot of people."
"I s'pose we be. There was a feller drowned down in the creek a spell ago. He yelled, 'He'p! help!' afore he went down th' last time, an' the editor of th' village puper heard him and went back to the office an' put in his paper two help wanted' ads, an' charged 'en ye to the

'help wanted' ads, an' charged 'em estate, by gum!"

Passports to Society.

(From the Chleage Record.)
"Do you think we can get into good society
out in that submib"
"Of course; you give a porch party and I'll
buy a new lawn mower."

Small-Boy Mennness. (From Harper's Bazar.)

"Mamma, what would you do if that hig vote in the parlor should get broken?" said Temany. "I should spank whoeve did it," said Mrs. Banks, garing severly at her little son. "Well, then, you'd better begin to get up your musels," said Tommy, gleefally, "cor pa-pa's broken it."

His Idea of Misery. (From the Boston Transcript.)

Mrs. Stepper-I am going to make an address before the Anti-Nicotine Society tonight, Mr. Smarte, and I want you to tell me the worst possible things to be said against tobacco.

Mr. Smarte-Well, I don't think you care to say anything worse than to tell your hourers that there are times when there is no tobacco to be had.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

In five years American trade with Australia London enjoys a greater area of open spaces has any other capital in the world.

Tobacco-growing in the Holy Land seems like-Redlands, Cal., has a giant moving machine, which cuts a strip of wheat fifty feet wide. Since the war of 1804 the Chinese population of Shanghai has grown from 400,000 to 707,000.

The champion lady golfer of freland is only eventeen years old. She graduated on the finls at Portrush. Thirty-six foreign vessels, having an aggrerate tennage of 57,556, met with disaster in American waters last year.

in the last three and one-half years bioyeles to the value of \$25,500,000 have been expected from the United States.

The income tax is levired in India on all in-comes of £30 and upward, and then only one man in 700 comes within its scope.

An artificial rubber, as good as the real thing, is now made of gincase and giverine, mixed with a sulphur oil, such as ichthyol.

The agricultural products of Mexico were val-sed at \$501,500,600, an increase of \$50,500,000 over the value of the same products in 1806. Paper is now being made in Holland from po-tate stems and leaves. The farmers are paid fiv-france lifty-six centimes a ten for the vines.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is about to reduce a fast service across the continent. V couver from Montreal is to be reschied in ab 100 hours. The annual catch of shad in the Delaware River from Trenton to the hay is worth over \$00,000 at the nets. The herring catch in the same water amounts to \$100,000.

The rule of New York bankers to charge for collecting out-of-rown checks has already resulted in an inverses of nearly Likob money orders a day at the New York postoffice.

Between 8,009,000 and 10,000,000 people in the United States take a vacation every summer, cording to a fiend with a fondness for estining. They spend more than \$400,000,000.

Water is the hurdest of all substances to heat, ith the single exception of bydrogen gas. The slest two are mercury and lead, which stand this respect on nearly the same footing. Kansas City has established an institute puricularly for substitute teachers, in order that

they may be kept up to the modern methods of eaching pending their securing permanent posi-A volunteer in a Colorado regiment at Ma ils has been cured of stattering by being shot through the throat by a Mauser builet, but the remedy is a bit too heroic ever to become popu-

The ancient Egyptians used raws. In a primib at Thebes one was discovered, with exeral other carpenter's tools. The blade is of brank, a little over ten inches long and one and one-quarter inches wide.

The United States sent abroad during the ten onths ending April 30, 1807, exactly 278 locome tives. In the same months of 1898 it exported 306, for the same period of the current fiscal year the record has risen to 414. The report of the Sorn Canal Company, dated

May 6, shows total receipts for the fiscal year to the amount of £3,500,000, an increase of £25,-000 over the previous year. The number of wa-aris that passed through is 3,500. Children will enjoy a new firecracker, which is namifactured in strings containing any desired number, with a continuous fuse, which may be ighted at one end to fire a whole lumch in suc-

usion, or separated for single explosions During April merchandise imports into France decreased \$6,748,000 from April, 1898, and ex-ports increased \$7,800,000. Decrease in imports was wholly due to food products; increase in ex-ports to manufacturers and raw material for man-ufacture.

For soldiers' use in excusating the earth to form fortifications a new entremelting fool is formed of a metallic blade designed to be at-tached to the cap as a visor when on the march, with a short hardle on the blade by which to scoop out the earth. An English railway company has recently comsleted a train for the use of the royal family,

the cust of which was \$50,000. There are five ears and each is lighted by electricity, the symmo-mo being axie-driven and supplemented by a storage battery in the leggage compariment. According to a paper recently communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Phosalix has found that some kinds of musicoom afford a

In Teemonia the trade in axes and saws has been almost entirely monopolized by Americans competitions between teams of axion and saw-yers, using British and American tools, with the object of proving which country manufactures

Three New York thickes stole a valuable gre bound, and later the owner came upon them and ere glad to be taken into custody.

An lowe engineer claims to have demonstrated that a liberal use of crude oil on moddy reads son transforms them into models of cleanling The effect of sprinkling oil on the ground is to give it a hard, compact surface, upon which wa-ter cannot remain. The result is a complete ab-sence of mud in wet weather and of dust at other times.

The Russian tour of the Berlin Philharmonic estra, under the direction of Artime Nikisch, is almost a triumphal procession, according to is amost a triamphal procession, according to the accounts in the Berlin papers. Great en-thusiasm was shown at the four concerts in St. Petersburg, the receipts being nearly \$10,090; at Odesa; so great was the sale for two concerts that a third was given.

A London leweler has got a concession from the Egyptian government to mine for emerald and other precious stones on the coast of the Red Sea. In speaking of this mineral field he mays with enthusiasin: "Way, Cleopatra's famous jewels were mined there, and she gave as prents to ambassadors pertraits of herself engraved

The discarding of orange blossoms at weddings by some ultra-fashionables seems to be a less bit of iconoclasm. Older than the Anglo Saxon race was the use of orange blomoms. In Arabia was its first symbolism in bridal wreaths. The orange branch bears fruit and flowers at the same time, and nothing could be a fairer emblem of sweet prosperity.

A shellfish known as the pianna in the Medierranean has the curious power of spinning a viscid silk, which is made in Italy into a regu-lar fabric. The silk is span by the shellifish in the first place for the purpose of attaching itself to the rocks. It is able to guide the delicate filaments to the proper place, and then glue them last, and if they are cut away it can re-

A new fad in New York city is pet turtles, and on these warm emmer mornings one can see dozens of children and women around the see dozens of children and women around the pends in Central Park, airing and exercising those curious pets, says an exchange. Some of those bring their turtles wrapped in embroidered blankets, similar to those used for pet dogs, and I noticed names embroidered in silk, upon them. "Cupid," "Turquoise," "Seley," and "Pewey," were in a group. Fastened in the top of each blanket is a ting to which a chain is attached. The turtles are placed on the ground at the edge of the pend and allowed to crave into the water as far as the chain will permit them. Then they are lauled back and started over again.

Literary circles in Parls and Toulous are much.

Literary circles in Paris and Toulouse are much encerned over the suicide of Captain sade, which occurred in Beida a formight ago mys the "New York Times." He killed hims if on learning that the real author of a poem for says the "New York Times." He killed himself on learning that the real author of a poem for which the Academie des Jeax Floraux had jost crossred Cassagnide had mode known the theft, and denounced the plagiarist. Captain Cassagnale, who was stationed at the garrison of Yoshimse, was well known in Paris as a writer of descriptive articles of travel in Mediterramen. Africa, that have appeared from time to time in the journals and reviews, and as a writer of pacoual verse. It seems that at the spring union of the Academie the golden amarath had been bestowed on the officer for the exectionee of a poem that he had submitted as original verse. The poem, which comprised 128 stanzas, was entified "Compute des Ames." The golden amarath had not been bestowed for fourtous years. The day following the publication of the decree awarding the prize to Captain Cassagnade, M. Larivand, an instructor in the Toufouse Lycey, happened to step into a bookscore, and while turning over the volumes he picked up one containing the crowned poem. He at once recognized "Compute des Ames" as his own work, with the exception of the first and last staons. He had pathalaed the poem in a Bendeaux review in 1800. M. Earivand, after having consulted with friends, caused the golden amaranth which had not yet been sent to Cassagnule to be detained at the Academie. The papers insmediately published the circumstances of the case and the suicide of the plagraria followed.